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During the past year Mr. Carnegie disposed of $42,000,000 of his wealth—an act without parallel in the history of the world, yet it will take him several years to escape the disgrace of dying a rich man.

The numerous instances of men and corporations having great wealth remembering employes during the holiday season go to prove that prosperous times make them generous in rewarding those who have served them.

Citizens of Knoxville, Tenn., are making elaborate plans for entertaining Admiral Schley during his coming visit to that city. Some of the features decided upon are a public reception, a street pageant, a banquet and a visit to the early home of Admiral Farragut, who was born at a village near there. The occasion may develop whether the admiral is willing to be exploited politically.

Mr. Rollo Ogden, who writes in the Atlantic Monthly about Senator Marcus Hanna, should have a care lest that gentleman should take a fancy to ask him in court if he can prove his charges, as Senator Platt proposes to do in the case of William Allen White. When Mr. Ogden undertakes to tell just how Mr. Hanna spent campaign funds he seems likely to be exceeding his personal knowledge.

The United States Naval Register for 1902 shows that the United States navy now comprises 225 vessels in commission or available for service, and eighty vessels under construction. The additions to the navy during the present year will be one battleship, three protected cruisers, four monitors, sixteen torpedo-boat destroyers and sixteen torpedo boats. The growth of the navy is keeping pace with that of the interests it represents and protects.

The advocates of the Nicaragua canal route, like the Journal's correspondent in yesterday's issue, rashly charge evil designs upon those who say a word in favor of the Panama route. As many newspapers favorable to the canal have expressed the opinion that the merits of the Panama route should be canvassed in connection with the last offer of the Panama company, in order to secure the best route, such charges are unfair.

The Washington Post lectures Congress for its parsimony towards the chaplains of the two houses, each of whom receives only $900 a year. Capitol spittoon cleaners and policemen receive about the same. True, the chaplains' duties are not onerous, but they have to be prompt, regular and unfailing. The meagerness of their compensation contrasts sharply with the liberal pay of many sinecurists about the Capitol who have political "pulls."

The press dispatch describing the President's New Year's reception gave proper prominence to the distinguished representatives of all nations, who were gorgeous in uniforms and decorations, but it failed to mention four Indian chiefs from the far West who were arrayed in buckskin, beads and feathers like those we read about. Only one of them could speak a little English, but when they shook the President's hand he greeted them as "my fellow-Americans."

The action of the American Steel and Wire Company in announcing that a pension department had been created for the benefit of the 30,000 employes of the concern is sure to attract attention. Several railroads have adopted pension systems, but this is the first large corporation to announce that men who have been disabled and grown old in its employ will receive pensions. It means that the managers of a great corporation have come to the conclusion that it is for their interest to keep good men in their service year after year by pledging them assistance when the years of usefulness shall be past.

A clergyman in a Western city has been collecting statistics regarding persons who have dropped away from the churches during the past ten years. He finds that out of 679 adults now living who ceased going to church during the period, 239 were originally poor church members, ranging all the way from notorious evil livers to indifferent worldlings. Of the remaining 440 eighteen deteriorated morally since they left church, all of them being weak characters and easily led into temptation. Sixty-three persons have apparently led better lives since they left the church. The remainder of the backsliders, 359 in number, are morally very much the same as when they attended church.

The presiding elder in the Niles (Mich.) District Methodist Episcopal Conference insisted that hereafter pastors shall cease to depend upon evangelists in revival movements. Probably many other preachers than the Michigan presiding elder are opposed to the evangelist and employ him because people demand something sensational in order to create the excitement which seems so essential in a class of revivals. The best work is done for the church and the cause which the church represents by no band wagon accompaniment. It is done quietly and unostentatiously from day to day by the regular clergy.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION.

Two articles in Thursday's Journal should attract attention because of the subject to which they related and the source from which they came. The subject was school instruction regarding the effects of alcohol, and the speakers were Prof. W. O. Atwater and Prof. William T. Sedgwick. The former, a graduate of Yale College and of the universities of Leipsic and Berlin, is president of Wesleyan University at Johnsburg, N. Y., and for many years past has been employed as an expert scientist by the United States Agricultural Department. Professor Sedgwick is a graduate of Yale and of Johns Hopkins University, is now professor of biology in the Boston Institute of Technology and president of the American Association of Naturalists. Both men have held important positions besides those named, and both stand in the front rank of American scientists. Speaking at different times and places they both concur in the opinion that scientific temperance instruction as taught in many public schools from text-books now in use is neither scientific nor truly educational, but on the contrary is false, misleading and injurious to the proper teaching of physiology and hygiene in the lower schools. By "scientific temperance instruction" is meant the instruction required by law in most of the States and supposed to be based on scientific, physiological and hygienic principles. Professor Sedgwick says that in compliance with the demands of a class of temperance reformers many text-books have been prepared and introduced in public schools whose teachings on the subject are scientifically false, and that many teachers go too far in the same direction. He says that in many schools unscientific instruction on this subject "has grown to such proportions and has gained such power as to dominate almost all instruction in elementary physiology and hygiene in America." Professor Sedgwick attributes this condition to the persistent and well-meant but, as he thinks, ill-judged efforts of temperance reformers who place sentiment above science and dogmatism above facts. Professor Atwater, taking substantially the same view, says:

> There is an actual conflict in progress between earnest moral reformers on the one hand and educators and scientists on the other regarding the method of teaching the youth of the schools the physical action of alcohol. A body of temperance reformers by extensive organized effort have secured in almost every State in the Union legislation requiring text-book instruction in temperance physiology in the schools. The same influence has been able to control the character of this instruction by favoring certain text-books and opposing those which have not its approval.
>
> Unfortunately for science, pedagogy and morality, a considerable part of the teaching of the physiological action of alcohol is not in accord with the views of specialists or with the result of the latest investigations. Thus it has come about that there is in the United States a great educational movement which is attempting to build up moral reform upon a basis of doctrine which scientific authority disapproves.

Both gentlemen recognize that those who have brought about the use of this kind of text-books and this line of teaching are actuated by good motives, but they deny that good motives can atone for false and unscientific teaching. They both agree that the subject should be properly taught. "It is right, of course," says Professor Sedgwick, "that pupils should be taught the dangers of alcohol and narcotics." "Scientists," says Professor Atwater, "are perfectly in sympathy with the object of temperance instruction, but are opposed to the present method of imparting it." They both aver that the prevailing methods of imparting this instruction in American schools is educationally vicious and morally wrong because scientifically false. They think there should be a reform both in the text-books and in the manner of imparting temperance instruction, and that the whole system should be freed from sentiment and made to conform to truly educational and scientific standards.

The statements and conclusions of such men as these regarding a matter of this kind should challenge public attention. The American people do not want their public schools converted into a propaganda for misleading or unscientific information on any subject, not even under the pretext of promoting temperance reform. No good cause can be permanently benefited by instruction that is not scientifically correct. Education that proceeds from false assumptions or is based on erroneous conclusions is not true education. Both of the gentlemen above quoted were of opinion that the time had come when legislators, educators and scientists should unite in bringing this branch of popular education into its proper relation with the schools. If the views expressed by them are correct, and they certainly ought to know whereof they speak, there is need of reforming a reform.

THE MONEY VALUE OF SCIENCE.

Among the most interesting and valuable results of modern science is the utilization of biproducts and substances which were formerly considered worthless. By biproducts is meant the incidental products yielded or the refuse left in producing something else primarily aimed at. Thus coal tar is a biproduct in the manufacture of gas from coal and in the refining of petroleum. Formerly coal tar was considered worthless, but modern chemistry has turned it to important and valuable uses so that it is almost as important a product as illuminating gas. Among the valuable products obtained from it are paraffin, naphtha, benzol, creosote, anthracene, carbolic acid, naphthaline, a long list of beautiful aniline colors and saccharine, a substance two hundred and fifty times sweeter than sugar, which has become an article of commerce and is manufactured on a large scale. It also yields some valuable medicinal remedies. This illustrates the lines on which modern chemistry is working and the kind of results it is producing, and is only one of hundreds of instances in which science has made important contributions to commerce. One that has been announced within a few days is a new process of treating cotton seed which chemists and authorities on cotton say will add immensely to the value of the crop. Formerly and for many years cotton seed was regarded as worthless and was treated much as sawdust used to be and still is to some extent, though under the transforming touch of modern chemistry even sawdust has developed industrial uses. For a long time the entire product of cotton seed in the South went to waste. Now it is the foundation of a great industry, yielding a very valuable oil and an equally valuable fertilizer and a highly nutritious food for stock. The manufacture of cotton-seed oil has become a great industry, and immense quantities both of the oil and the cake are sent abroad. The oil is regarded by physicians and experts as one of the best fats in the whole range of food products, and it is extensively used in this country and in Europe as a salad oil and in the manufacture of lard, butterine, etc. The present process of manufacturing the oil requires an expensive plant and several different mechanical processes. The discovery now announced is of a new process, chemical instead of mechanical, which is expected to completely supplant the old one. A recent demonstration of the invention was entirely successful. An account says:

> It deals entirely with the cotton seed and covers all steps in its treatment from the time the seed leaves the gin after the cotton has been removed to its production into refined oil, making possible the abandonment of six separate operations requiring the use of a like number of intricate machines. It comprises the complete and perfect delinting and the hulling of cotton seed by a secret chemical process in twenty minutes, compared with the mechanical means and the hours required under the old process; the recovery of all the lint and hulls of the seed in perfect condition for paper stock of high quality, as compared with the recovery of only a small percentage in poor condition and worthless as paper stock under the old process; the production of refined oil from the seed in three operations, occupying an hour and twenty minutes, as compared with ten separate operations, occupying many hours under the old method.

Heretofore the most difficult and expensive process in the manufacture of the oil has been the separation of the kernels from the hulls and lint adhering to the seed after it came from the gin. By the new process this is done chemically much more thoroughly, in less time and at half the expense of the mechanical process. The discovery should give a new impetus to the cotton-seed oil industry, which is more important than many persons are aware of, and should greatly increase the shipments of cleaned cotton seed to Europe, where it brings $40 a ton for manufacturing purposes. Such discoveries as this, which are being constantly made by practical chemists, show the enormous money value of science and how much modern industries and commerce owe to it.

AS A MATTER OF PUBLIC ECONOMY.

People who see in charity movements only the relief of the poor lose sight of the equally important feature of so administering charity that the army of dependents is not increased by indiscriminate alms. They have not learned that indiscriminate relief prompted by kindness is the surest method to multiply paupers, since there is no human weakness that so quickly expands when encouraged as begging. In some townships in Indiana, through the weakness or demagogy of trustees, the burden of taxation for the support of what is known as the outdoor poor has increased alarmingly under officials of that sort, and has fallen off surprisingly in the same townships when trustees succeeded who were firm in their treatment of such people. Some years ago four times as much money was expended upon this class of would-be dependents as was expended last year with more than double the population. If the weak policy of years ago had been continued, Indianapolis would be burdened with ten times as many outdoor paupers as it now has. Under the present regime the making of those who would be dependent self-supporting is as important a consideration as the relieving of those who cannot care for themselves.

In regard to the defective classes, those who are criminally inclined, the interest of those who obey the laws and must bear the burdens imposed by lawbreakers should be quite as important as the welfare of those who are caught in crime. The security of society and the reduction of the cost of supporting a criminal class are the first considerations. Punishment does not reform the criminal, and the fear of it does not often deter men who have once been punished from the commission of new crimes. The aim of intelligent legislation and effort is to rescue the criminally inclined. The reform school and the reformatory are designed to turn to better ways those who would become recruits to the army of criminals. To this end the indeterminate sentence has been established by law. It is to deprive the ranks of criminals of recruits that the State is taking children out of the poor houses and putting them in homes.

Just now effort is directed here to the saving of mere children from criminal lives. Judge Stubbs has begun the work in this city by holding a juvenile court for consideration of the cases of boys brought before him. His purpose is to prevent those of tender years from considering themselves as criminals and to place such restraints about them that they will be rescued from lawless lives.

The main difficulty with the judge who undertakes to keep boys from jail or the reform school is the disposition that can be made of them. It is claimed that he can make parents responsible for the conduct of their children. As the difficulty, in the first instance, is the inefficiency and half criminal lives of parents, it is found in many cases that the best thing that can be done for such children is to take them from their parents. Just now much is said regarding the saving influence of the home. That depends upon the home. As the Rev. Dr. Bacon said last Sunday, there are hundreds of homes which are the worst places that children can be in. The first step to reform is to take them out of such homes. The question arises, What can be done with them when taken from their parents or those who shelter them when not on the street? The reply of those who assail public institutions for children is, find homes for them. If this could be as easily done as is said it would be the better course to pursue. Unfortunately, there are few people who will take a boy from the kindergarten of viciousness into their homes. It seems severe to send such boys to the reform school when they are not guilty of positive crime. Wealthy men in Chicago have solved the problem by raising funds to establish a home for the vagrant boys of the juvenile court. There are men in this State who would have a home apart from the reform school for such vagrant boys as are rescued from criminal life in cities—a home where they can be brought under control and prepared for homes.

The aim of all these efforts is, in part, to protect society by making good citizens of boys who would, if left to themselves, become criminals. If there are people to whom the rescuing of human beings from vicious and criminal lives does not appeal, they should be alive to their own interests sufficiently to know that the maintenance of a criminal class is expensive. If a city could be assured that criminals would accept the offer and lead orderly lives, it could afford to furnish all such homes and employment. Therefore, all well-directed efforts to reduce the criminal class to the lowest possible number are warranted by every economic consideration. It would be worth more than $1,000 each to the community to save boys from being criminals or other persons from being half paupers.

JUSTIFIABLE DIVORCE.

The Journal is disposed to take a conservative view of the divorce question and to say that married couples had much better adjust their troubles and get along together somehow than to allow trifles to separate them; nevertheless, it is free to admit that difficulties may arise which are destructive of all domestic harmony, and of which divorce is the only solution. What woman, for instance, can continue to live with a man who will not permit his stepchildren to call him "papa?" Mrs. Riley, of Muncie, says that Mr. Riley forbids her little ones this privilege, and she thinks his course scandalous and reprehensible, and wants to be free from him. So she should be. Mr. Riley may not really and truly love the little darlings, who are none of his, but, having married their mother, he should dissemble. When he took her for better or worse he might have known that the stepchildren would be the "worse," and should have accepted them philosophically as a part of his bargain. It has been charged against men in general that they do not really love their own children, but regard them with interest only as they do them, the male parents, credit and are a source of pride. If this be true it is naturally, therefore, something of an effort for a man to love his stepchildren; but having had the privilege of marrying a widow he should consider that this extra effort is her due. When he fails it proves conclusively that he is not worthy and deserves to be cast out.

In another case which has come to the Journal's notice divorce is assuredly justified. In this instance, which has come to light at Kokomo, the husband is the righteously aggrieved one. One matter of dispute between the young couple related to the observance of Sunday. The wife, being a Seventh-day Adventist, wishes to observe Saturday as the Lord's day, while the husband prefers to keep Sunday sacred. Now, this is an unimportant difference which the two should have settled amicably; it is certainly no proper cause for divorce. But when the young woman sets her foot down and flatly declares that she will cook no pork nor will allow it to be cooked in her house, although it is a favorite article of food with her husband, she does very wrong. Her conduct is not only unkind and inconsiderate to the man whose domestic welfare she has undertaken to look after, but is a direct reflection upon the judgment of the mass of Hoosier citizens and an unendurable slight to an important and highly regarded Indiana industry. Living right in the middle of the great hog belt, her course is deserving of the deepest censure. A highly respected and now departed Indiana congressman once enunciated the maxim that he who "does not like the smell of a hog is a leetle too nice to live." This rash Kokomo woman evidently belongs in this category. Although she is so strangely constituted that she does not like pork, and although she does not care to please her husband's taste, sheer patriotism and Hoosier loyalty should have led her to take joy in cooking and serving the ham, the "side meat," the sausage, the chops and all the other products so delectable to the pork lover. No; an Indiana woman who will not serve pork on her table is lacking in some of the truest elements of Hoosier womanhood and will undoubtedly be frowned upon by the Hoosier court when her case comes before it. There are some ills the Indiana man should not be called on to endure.

The statement made by a physician not long since that disease is not produced by filth will receive little attention, because, whether or not his statement is true, people know that disease and filth are inseparable, and that when filth is exterminated disease disappears. During the past few years the United States government, representing the cleanliest people in the world, has been fighting filth to get rid of disease. When the American flag was placed over Havana it was one of the filthiest cities in the world, and yellow fever prevailed from one season to another. Infection from Havana was a constant menace to cities on the Atlantic coast. As soon as the city came under American control cleaning up began, and the result is that yellow fever has disappeared. The bubonic plague was the scourge of the Philippines before American occupation, carrying off hundreds of people in Manila from time to time. Our authorities have taken it in hand, the city has been cleaned and war made on the rats, the greatest purveyors of the plague. There is reason to believe that the bubonic plague will not appear as an epidemic, except in the fears of those who believe that the United States should abandon the islands. Five years ago 1,300 lepers were reported in Hawaii. The last report makes the number 900, and the official in charge believes the disease is dying out because, under the supervision of American health officers, sanitary regulations have been enforced. So, wherever the stars and stripes has gone in distant lands, cleanliness has followed, giving a better chance for life.

From present indications the Cuban government will be established about next March 1, and the withdrawal of American troops will take place as soon as possible thereafter. The resolution of Congress passed just before the beginning of the war with Spain declared "that the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island of Cuba, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people." Under this declaration the United States will not be justified in keeping a military force in Cuba after the new government is established any longer than is necessary to remove it. It is probable that part of the troops now there may be left at the naval and coaling stations secured to the United States by the Flatt amendment to the Cuban Constitution.

A correspondent is in an excited frame of mind because the words "intermural" and "interurban," which he has had some occasion to look up, do not appear in his "seventy-dollar dictionary and encyclopedia," and in large capitals asks the Journal to tell him why. The Journal is unable to tell him why the words are not in his dictionary, but can only say that "intermural" appears duly in the Century, Worcester and the Webster International. "Interurban" is in the supplement to the new edition of the International, and is probably not included in the others because it has but recently come into common use in connection with trolley systems. Each word made itself, it might be said, as circumstances called for them, from two other well-known words—"inter-mural," between walls, and "inter-urban," between towns.

An exchange which has denounced Senator Hanna and caricatured him as all sorts of a corruptionist, now remarks that it is evident that the people have been led to a change of opinion in regard to him—that while he is arbitrary and dogmatic, the masses believe he is patriotic and honorable. This means that Mr. Hanna has lived down four or five years of the most abusive assaults ever made upon the character and aims of a public man who was not a candidate for President. The man who said that he would withdraw from the candidacy for the Senate if any man of character whom he had ever employed would say that he had not kept faith with him must have a good record. The truth is Senator Hanna is deservedly one of the popular men of the country.

Doubtless the columns of reports, rumors and predictions which have been printed about the contest for supremacy on the Republican side of the Ohio Legislature were prepared without regard to the truth, but whatever conflict there has been ended in the success of Senator Hanna's candidate for the speakership by a quite emphatic majority. At no time was the re-election of Senator Foraker in doubt, but those opposed to Senator Hanna attempted to organize the Legislature by selecting officers for that body hostile to him with a view of defeating his re-election two years hence. The scheme failed in the House.

Women who pay taxes in Annapolis, Md., were lately permitted to vote there when the question of public improvements was an issue, and the plan worked so well that a movement is on foot to secure a law granting the same privilege to Baltimore women. If the ballot ever comes to women it is likely to be in this way. Women who become property owners in their own right at once begin to take an interest in the outlay of public funds, as well as in the payment of taxes into the treasury, and as such women are everywhere increasing in numbers they must sooner or later be listened to.

What is the matter with the Frenchmen who sail the high seas? It is not so long since the civilized world was horrified at the brutal treatment of the passengers of La Gascogne by the officers and crew when that vessel was wrecked off Newfoundland, and now on the Pacific coast the Frenchmen manning a sailing vessel have shown a similar lack of the instincts of humanity. With proper effort on the part of that crew it seems likely that all loss of life on the Walla Walla might have been prevented.

There is nothing doing of very great importance in the world at large just now, but that circumstance does not prevent Indiana towns from having the liveliest kind of times. An intoxicated man "toting" several quarts of nitroglycerin about the streets gave an unusual stir to Anderson life, as related in yesterday's Journal. Down in Paoli a young woman was with difficulty prevented from horsewhipping a man and thereby proving herself a perfect lady, but the disappointed populace which turned out to see the fun was soothed by the banishment of the man from among them on the charge of beating his wife. Who says life outside of a big city is dull?

The Boston Transcript says that the "Arthur Fullerton, who has succeeded M. De Blowitz as Paris correspondent of the London Times, is William Morton Fullerton, a native of Boston, graduate of Harvard, and a gentleman of broad culture. He was formerly literary editor of the Boston Advertiser, later a leader writer on the London Times, and has done some excellent magazine work. He has been the working head of the Times's Paris bureau for about ten years.

Many years ago a dog belonging to Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-President of the United States, feloniously attacked and bit an Ohio woman of whose appearance or actions he disapproved for some reason. The woman sued the Hayes estate for $10,000 damages and the case has been in the courts ever since, terminating at last in a verdict of $5,400 for the plaintiff. The Ohio woman still lives, however; "the dog it was that died." And such is life.

Pennsylvania papers are telling about a mule which, after being imprisoned in a coal mine for three weeks, was taken out and found to have turned from an intense black to a gray. It was recognized as the same mule by a strawberry—that is to say, by a brand on its left hind leg. Coming from Pennsylvania papers, this story must, of course, be accepted as authentic.

Andree Joullin, member of the French Academy, has just returned from a sojourn among American Indians with a lot of canvases which are said to be "full of the atmosphere of the tepee." They are full of a pretty rank atmosphere, then, and should be hung on the outer walls for a time.

Sir Henry Irving is quoted by a Kansas City paper as saying "'Ello! 'Ow's hevery one?" to the people in the hotel office, and then asking his valet, "Hare me rooms ready?" Can it possibly be that this great man knows himself as 'Enry Hirving?

A cat's board and keep are worth $1 a month, according to the decision of a St. Louis court. This is important information, now that animals are cutting such a figure in literature and life.

Speaks Up for Stevenson.

London Letter in Philadelphia Press.

Andrew Lang comes to the rescue of his old friend Robert Louis Stevenson this week in a newspaper article that is uncommonly interesting. It is a pity that lack of space will prevent anything more than a taste of its quality. "I do not want to erect an immaculate clay-cold image of a man, in marble or in sugar candy," says Mr. Lang, "but I will say that I do not remember ever to have heard Mr. Stevenson utter a word against any mortal, friend or foe." He had a tendency to what Mr. Lang calls inopportune benevolence, and that reminds the critic of a choice story that did not get into Graham-Balfour's biography.

"As a little delicate, lonely boy in Edinburgh, Stevenson read a book called 'Ministering Children.' I have a faint recollection of this work concerning a small Lord and Lady Bountiful. Children, we know, like to 'play at' the events and characters they have read about, and the boy wanted to play at being a ministering child. He 'scanned the whole horizon' for somebody to play with and thought he had found his playmate. From the window he observed street boys enjoying themselves. But one child was out of the sports, a little lame fellow, the son of a baker. Here was a chance. After some misgivings Louis hardened his heart, put on his cap, walked out—a refined little figure—approached the object of his sympathy and said: 'Will you let me play with you?' 'Go to h—l!' said the democratic offspring of the baker.

"That he was self-conscious and saw himself, as it were, from without, that he was fond of attitude (like his own brave admirals) he himself knew well, and I doubt not that he would laugh at himself and his habit of 'playing at' things after the fashion of childhood. Genius is the survival into maturity of the inspirations of childhood, and Stevenson is not the only genius who has retained from childhood something more than its inspiration. Other examples readily occur to the memory—in one way Byron, in another Tennyson."

THE HUMORISTS.

Suffering.

Judge.

Mrs. Crawford—I suppose you suffer a great deal from your dyspepsia?

Mrs. Crabshaw—Not half so much as I did when my husband had it.

Nothing New.

Yonkers Statesman.

Patience—I see this man Marconi, who is experimenting with telegraphy, has a fiancee.

Patrice—Falls back on the old-fashioned spark, after all?

Then He Went.

Chicago News.

Borem (11 p. m.)—A great many things go without saying, Miss Cutting.

Miss Cutting (suppressing a yawn)—Yes; but they are less tiresome than things that say without going.

Collapsed Building.

Brooklyn Life.

"Kape alive, Mike! We're rescuin' ye."

Voice from the debris—Is big Clancy op there wid ye?

"Sure he is."

"Ast him wud he be so kind as t'step aff the rooins. I've enough on top av me widout him."

The Way with Most of Us.

Washington Star.

"Which season do you prefer," asked the friend, "summer or winter?"

"It all depends," answered Mr. Sirius Barker, as he unwound a muffler from his neck. "In summer I prefer winter, and in winter I prefer summer."

All Alike.

Chicago Post.

They caught the little one punching the baby in the stomach.

"What are you doing?" demanded her mother.

"Jes' wanted to see if it worked the same way that my cryin' doll does," was the reply, as she gave the baby a jab that made it howl. "They're all alike, ain't they?"

A Modern Carol.

Oh, let us all be joyous
While we may.
Though the scientists annoy us
Every day.
For they agitate the topic
Of these creatures microscopic
Till we're getting misanthropic,
Old and gray.

So now to drown our sorrow
Let us try,
Lest some microbe on the morrow
Should draw nigh.
Let the song and dancing thrill us,
Let's forget that a bacillus
Hopes with all his heart to kill us
By and by.
—Washington Star.

WISDOM OF CURRENT FICTION.

Good cooks are more in demand than saints these days.—The Tempting of Father Anthony.

Sentimentally impracticable, like a mugwump, or a white-ribbon woman in the lobby.—Shacklett.

Like everything else, poetry loses its holy beauty and directness when it is turned into a profession.—Orloff and His Wife.

At the age of sixty to marry a pretty girl of seventeen is to imitate those fools who buy books to be read by their friends.—Her Grace's Secret.

When a man lives a while in his own soul he becomes aware of the existence of a certain spiritual fact that gives life all its dignity and meaning.—King Midas.

One can have a smattering of Greek and Hebrew and get some good from them; but a smattering of science is the most dangerous thing in the world.—Shacklett.

The past gives us regrets, the present sorrow, the future fear; at eighteen one adores at once; at twenty one loves; at thirty one desires; at forty one reflects.—Her Grace's Secret.

A man I knew once—'e's dead now, poor chap, and three widows mourning for 'im—said that with all 'is experience wimmin was as much a riddle to 'im as when he fust married.—Light Freights.

Knowing that a tune was a spiritual mystery which Providence did not permit ever thoroughly to penetrate, he only sang when he thought himself alone, and in a subdued murmur.—The Debatable Land.

I never was a scoffer at the virtues of fine clothes, and distrust him that is. So long as one is sure of one's tailor one's soul may take care of itself. The grace of a good coat is communicated to its wearer.—Love's Itinerary.

Of course, it's the being short that sharpens people. The sharpest man I ever knew never 'ad a ha'penny in 'is pocket, and the ways 'e had o' getting other chaps to pay for 'is beer would ha' made 'is forten at the law if 'e'd only 'ad the eddication.—Light Freights.

Every man who has fought with life, who has been vanquished by it and who is suffering in the pitiless captivity of its mire is more of a philosopher than even Schopenhauer himself, because an abstract thought never molds itself in such an accurate and picturesque form as does the thought which is directly squeezed out of a man by suffering.—Orloff and His Wife.

LITERARY NOTES.

In the death of William Ellery Channing the country has lost a poet of some distinction, though of imperfect accomplishment, and one of the few remaining survivors of the group of men which included Emerson, Hawthorne and the others who have made the town of Concord forever memorable.

As the copyright on Darwin's "Origin of Species" is about to expire, we have, says a London writer, the rather funny spectacle of two rival editions of that least frivolous of works at 25 cents each. Whether the populace is rushing to buy them or not is a question on which there is no evidence yet.

A copy of the very scarce first edition of Pope's "Rape of the Lock" was sold at auction in London the other day. It was uncut and contained the frontispiece and five plates by Guernier. It was knocked down to a well-known dealer in the Haymarket for $250. A bound copy of this exceedingly rare book was sold less than two years ago for $27.

That is a curious story which comes from Russia of the banishment of the popular novelist of the masses, Maxim Gorky, from St. Petersburg to Nijni Novgorod. He took a ticket for Moscow, but the government accomplished its end without giving him the advertisement of a scene by quietly uncoupling the carriage he was in and attaching it to a special engine which whirled him off to the far East.

There is said to be much searching of spirit in Chicago over the question as to the possible originals of certain social literary and esthetic types presented in Mr. Henry B. Fuller's new book, "Under the Skylights." It is understood that Abner Joyce, one of the characters, has been identified by certain Philistines as an amusing picture of a certain well-known American novelist who is more or less associated with Chicago.

Augustine Birrell, in his "Miscellanies," says that he does not value overmuch the opinions of a man's near relations concerning his character. And as an instance of such an opinion he cites that astounding remark of Joseph Bonaparte concerning his brother Napoleon: "'He was,' so said this sapient though not hereditary monarch, 'not so much what I should call a great as a good man.'" Mr. Birrell also lacks faith in the average historian. He exclaims: "Historians! Their name is perfidy. Unless they have good styles they are so hard to read, and if they have good styles they are so apt to lie."

The New York State Library has undertaken a very commendable work for the benefit of blind people. It is having certain carefully chosen books embossed for the blind, and these books it will loan to such readers throughout the State, without charge for transportation. A request has come to Mr. Howells and to his publishers for permission to so emboss "Literary Friends and Acquaintance." The request, of course, has been cheerfully granted.

"The American lady who signs herself 'Octave Thanet' is a little weak in her geography," says a London critic. "She is quoted as saying that, wanting a pseudonym, she saw the word 'Thanet' chalked on a railroad truck and at once accepted it as suitable. 'Anyhow, I adopted it on the spot, because it might be Scotch (there is, I believe, an Isle of Thanet), or it might be French.' Let her hunt up the map of England and turn to the county of Kent, the land of the cherry. There she will find her Thanet at its eastern extremity, for it is neither Scotch nor French."

The Swedish Academy's award of the Nobel literary prize to M. Sully-Prudhomme causes sharp criticism in Sweden, where Tolstoi has a strong following. A self-constituted committee of forty-two writers and artists is sending an address to the aged Russian prophet in which it is declared that the committee sees in him "not only the most venerable patriarch of modern literature, but also one of the greatest and profoundest of poets, one who, in our opinion, should have obtained the prize." This committee of outsiders goes on to express as poor an opinion of the Swedish Academy as Daudet had of the French Academy.

W. E. Henley speaks again of Stevenson in the Sphere: "Last week Mr. Greenwood asked me a question: Did the late R. L. S. (I cannot, with the shrieks of the Bandar Log still shrilling to the empyrean, I dare not be more particular) look as elfish in life as he looks in his portraits? There can be but one answer: He did not. In the photographs we have of him there is nothing perforce of the brilliancy, the color, the mobility, the impudence ('tis the sole word) which his features wore. As for the 'changeling,' let Mr. Greenwood turn to the eight and twenty volumes of the Edinburgh edition. If the changeling were ever anywhere at any time he will certainly be there."

Mr. W. D. Howells in the course of a recent article in the North American Review has the following reference to the new Russian novelist: "Maxim Gorky's wholly hopeless study of degeneracy in the life of Foma Gordyeeff accuses conditions which we can only imagine with difficulty. As one advances through the moral waste of that strange book one slowly perceives that he is in a land of no use, in an ambient of such iron fixity and inexorable bounds that perhaps Foma's willingness to rot through vice into imbecility is as wise as anything else there. It is a book that saturates the soul with despair and blights it with the negation which seems the only possible truth in the circumstances."

The sale of Dickens in England, even to-day, is probably greater than that of a good many well-advertised minor novelists of the moment. Strangely enough, it seems to be actually increasing. There are nine new editions of Dickens on the market now, although the copyright on "A Tale of Two Cities," "Great Expectations," "Our Mutual Friend" and "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" has not yet expired. The total sales of Dickens have been far greater than for any other English novelist, Scott coming second on the list and Thackeray probably third. As a result of the Dickens boom, if such it might be called, says a London letter, George Gissing is busy at his retreat in France with an abridged edition of Forster's frank and much-criticised "Life of Dickens."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Gen. Cassius M. Clay is living at his home near Richmond, Ky., alone, even refusing to hold any communication with his neighbors. His house is literally a gold mine for the collector of antiquities.

Mrs. E. Burd Grubb, of Edgewater Park, N. J., has had conferred upon her by the Queen of Spain the Order of Noble Ladies of Marie Louisa, an honor which no American woman has ever before enjoyed.

Louis Sherry, the New York caterer, has just paid an election bet, lost to Maurice Grau, by giving a dinner to sixty of the manager's friends, which is said to have cost more than any similar affair ever held in New York.

J. H. Sharp, the noted painter of Indian heads, has sold his entire collection to Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, who will send them to the University of California in furtherance of the chair of Indian research, which she has founded there.

Mrs. Leslie M. Shaw met the Governor of Iowa, now appointed secretary of the treasury, when they both became interested in the Methodist Sunday school at Denison, Ia., in 1874. They were married three years later and have three children, Enid, Earl and Erma, the eldest of whom is just out of college.

An unusual incident occurred the other day at the University of Buda-Pesth. A confirmed lunatic from the local asylum appeared in charge of his keeper and asked to be allowed to pass his examination. He found examination work quite congenial, passed very successfully, and returned to his asylum again with his diploma as a professor.

Sara Bernhardt says that "the secret of her endurance is that she never rests. "Fatigue," she adds, "is my stimulant. Instead of pulling me down it spurs me on." She goes to bed at 3 o'clock in the morning invariably, and always rises at 9. As for the usual prescriptions for the preservation of health, they receive scant attention from her, she says.

Henry Shaw, a Yale man, brings from Paris a story of how he secured the autograph of Emile Zola, the French novelist. He wrote a letter to Zola complaining of the nonpayment of a bill for some wine which Shaw claimed to have furnished. By the next mail he received the coveted letter, in which the author strenuously denied having purchased the wine.

Of the new Cabinet—counting Messrs. Payne and Shaw as already in it—it is a rather peculiar fact that no two members were born in the same State. Secretary Wilson was born in Scotland and came to the United States when seventeen years old. All of his colleagues are natives of this country. Shaw was born in Vermont, Hay in Indiana, Root in New York, Knox in Pennsylvania, Long in Maine, Hitchcock in Alabama and Payne in Massachusetts. All but Knox and Root are now credited to other States.

A new story is being told of the days when Mark Twain was a hack-writer in San Francisco on a weekly salary represented by one figure, Bret Harte and Joaquin Miller serving on the same staff with like pay. A woman of means who patronized Bohemia and gave the impecunious strugglers many a good dinner, saw Mark Twain, thinly clad and imperfectly shod, standing with a cigar box under his arm and looking hungrily in at a confectioner's window. The patroness of letters asked what was in the box. "Oh," drawled the humorist, "I'm moving again."

The value of William Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, as a great public attraction has not escaped the manager of a lecture bureau. The inventor has received an offer of $1,000 a lecture for twelve to be delivered by him in the United States. In declining the offer Mr. Marconi said that his hopes and ambitions soar beyond lecturing at even $1,000 a night. He is at present neglecting short distance wireless telegraphy, in which money can be made immediately, for the purpose of developing transatlantic work, and he says he has no time to put into any more talking than is absolutely necessary at present.

When Sousa, now famous the world over as king of march music, landed in the "home of the free" he carried with him a valise on which was marked in plain letters, "John Philipso, U. S. A." Time passed and this son of sunny Italy commenced to grow musical and also to become Americanized. It was then, so the story goes, that he expressed the desire for a name more nearly like those of the people of which he was one by choice. Philipso sounded out of place doing service for a man who had imbibed American beliefs and customs and whose destiny was closely linked with the "Stars and Stripes" forever. A member of the band to which he belonged finally made a suggestion. It turned out to be a happy one, and was adopted by the master of the baton. The suggestion was this: To the name Philipso add the U. S. A. Divide the one name into two words, and there was the smooth-sounding and easily pronounced name of John Philip Sousa.